



28-30 November 2025 **Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia** **Artificial Intelligence Conference**

The Role of Parliament in Shaping
the Future of Responsible AI

#ResponsibleAI



Inter-Parliamentary Union
For democracy. For everyone.



PARLIAMENT OF MALAYSIA



Kuala Lumpur Declaration

Parliaments and responsible AI

30 November 2025

We, more than 200 parliamentarians and staff from national parliaments and devolved legislatures in 65 countries, have met in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, from 28 to 30 November 2025 at the parliamentary conference *The Role of Parliament in Shaping the Future of Responsible AI*. We acknowledge with gratitude the Parliament of Malaysia, the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU), the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association (CPA) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) for convening this event, the first of its kind internationally.

We stand on the threshold of technological innovations that have the potential to transform every aspect of society. Artificial intelligence (AI) holds great promise in many areas, from opening new areas of scientific inquiry and optimizing energy grids to improving public health and agriculture and promoting broader progress on the Sustainable Development Goals. AI also presents significant opportunities for parliaments to become more efficient and effective institutions, enabling them to better serve citizens and facilitating public engagement in political processes.

Yet we are deeply concerned by the widening gap between the speed of AI development and the ability of societies, institutions and regulatory frameworks to keep pace. If the technology is not governed responsibly, there is a risk that AI systems could undermine public trust in democratic institutions and elections, entrench existing inequalities and discrimination, accelerate climate change, and widen the economic and technological divide between and within nations. We must urgently work to prevent these outcomes.

AI is a global issue that demands responsible governance in the common interest of humanity, with an equal voice for the Global South. We do not accept the concentration of power in the hands of a few actors. We believe that international cooperation should prioritize AI safety, accountability measures, capacity-building and public awareness, and privacy and personal data protection.

In particular, we wish to see a commitment from governments, the private sector and all stakeholders to rapidly come to an agreement on safety measures and on the red lines that this technology cannot be allowed to cross.

We recognize the emerging body of international and regional initiatives on AI, including within the United Nations and other multilateral forums, which seek to promote safe, secure and trustworthy AI grounded in human rights. We encourage all parliaments – as institutions that play a central role in ensuring the democratization of international AI governance – to engage actively with these efforts and ensure coherence between domestic legislation and evolving international standards.

Many parliaments are undertaking legislative and oversight initiatives on AI. We call on all parliaments to accelerate their AI policy work, to hold governments accountable for advancing international

cooperation, and to take the lead in stimulating public awareness, debate and multi-stakeholder dialogue around AI.

We acknowledge that parliaments must adapt and innovate in the AI era. We encourage parliaments to pursue their unique AI journeys responsibly and transparently, ensuring that AI meaningfully enhances their democratic functions.

We affirm that it is still possible for parliaments worldwide to come together and shape the future of AI, although that window of opportunity may not remain open for long. Every country has a stake in responsible AI. Alone, we are vulnerable. Together, we can shape the future that we want. The time to act is now.

Recommendations

Building upon the IPU resolution *The impact of artificial intelligence on democracy, human rights and the rule of law*, adopted by the 149th IPU Assembly, held in Geneva, Switzerland, in October 2024, we recommend the following priorities for parliamentary action on AI:

Recommendation 1: Assess the current level of AI readiness in parliament, both for parliamentary engagement in AI policy and for the use of AI within the institution, and develop a strategic road map to increase parliamentary capacity where needed.

Recommendation 2: Convene political parties to establish common rules, codes of conduct and, where appropriate, regulatory frameworks for the use of AI in political life, covering issues such as AI-generated simulations of politicians, political mis- and disinformation, technology-facilitated gender-based violence, and the use of AI in election campaigns.

Recommendation 3: Hold inclusive national dialogues to define shared values and ethical boundaries on AI, and support public education campaigns to improve literacy in AI and other emerging technologies.

Recommendation 4: Carry out capacity-building activities for parliamentarians and staff on digital technology and AI, with a plan for continuous learning cycles to keep up to date with emerging technologies.

Recommendation 5: Identify national and international sources of expertise that can support parliamentary committees and research services with policy briefs, analyses and regularly updated information on AI developments, harms and risks.

Recommendation 6: Create or empower parliamentary bodies and specialized oversight mechanisms with a mandate to scrutinize AI development, deployment and impact, and examine sector-specific regulation in relation to the impact of AI.

Recommendation 7: Conduct an initial assessment of the existing legislative framework in areas that are foundational to AI, such as data protection, privacy, anti-discrimination and cybersecurity, and identify where legislation may need to be strengthened.

Recommendation 8: Scrutinize the state of national AI readiness and hold government to account for progress on national AI strategies, including efforts to foster an AI ecosystem and develop AI-related skills, public digital infrastructure and data governance frameworks.

Recommendation 9: Conduct thorough, evidence-based inquiries into gender bias, diversity and equity in the development, deployment and impact of AI systems.

Recommendation 10: Engage with international and multi-stakeholder dialogues relating to AI governance, while also exploring new opportunities for international forums, bilateral engagements and parliamentary diplomacy initiatives on AI.

Recommendation 11: Promote the responsible and effective use of AI in parliament by establishing or strengthening key building blocks, including parliament's internal AI governance, technical and organizational capabilities.

Recommendation 12: Participate actively in inter-parliamentary exchanges on AI policy and the use of AI in parliaments, including by sharing experience, good practices and parliamentary AI use cases.

Recommendation 13: Participate, through the IPU, the CPA, UNDP and other international partners, in the co-design of a shared parliamentary AI platform, built on a common core with nationally adaptable components, that would address resource gaps, facilitate cross-border collaboration and knowledge-sharing, and support parliamentarians and staff with casework, scrutiny, legislative drafting and policy development.

We request international partners to support parliaments in the implementation of these recommendations. We call upon all parliaments to provide a progress update by 1 June 2026, and upon the conference organizers to publish a status report by 1 August 2026.